THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9751. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

For the Benefit of the

EDINBURGH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

THURSDAY Evening, March 11. 1784, will be performed, a COMEDY, called the

R I V A L S,

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq;

Captain Absolute, Mr WOODS;
Anthony Absolute, Mr Wilmotwells; Faulkland, Mr Sutherland; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr Hallion; David, Mr Charteris; Fag, Mr Tennett; Coachman, Mr J. Bland; Servant, Mr Bland, jun.
And Acres, Mr MOSS.
Lydia Languish, Mrs SPARKS;
Mrs Malaprop, Mrs Charteris; Lucy, Mrs Mills;
And Julia, Mrs WILMOTWELLS.

End of the Play, a much-admired *Laughing, Crying, Whimsical, Sentimental, Tragic, Comic, Operatical* INTERLUDE,

Written by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq; called,

PIETY IN PATTENS;
OR,
VIRTUE IN DANGER.

As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Hay-Market, with universal applause.

Thomas Cork-Screw (the amorous Butler) Mr MOSS;
Squire Turnip Top, Mr TANNETT;
Mrs Candy (the House-Keeper) Mrs MOUNTFORT;
And Polly Pattens, (the House-Maid) Mrs SPARKS.

To which will be added, (5th night) a Musical Farce, called

R O S I N A.

As performing at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, with general applause.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, adapted to the occasion.
William, Mr MOSS;
Captain Belville, Mr BELL;
Ballic, Mr Davis; 1st Irishman, Mr Hallion; 2d Irishman, Mr J. Bland;
And Belville, Mr TANNETT.
Phœbe, Mrs SPARKS;
Dorcas, Mrs MOUNTFORT;
And Rosina, Miss MORRIS.

In Act I. A Rural Ballet Dance in character, by Mr DAVIS, and Mrs TANNETT.

Tickets to be had of Mr Gordon bookseller, Parliament-Square, Treasurer to the Dispensary; and at the office of the Theatre, where Places for the boxes may be taken.

MONEY.

WANTED to BORROW, on Heritable Security, at next Whitsunday, FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS. a

Apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet, or William Baillie writer in Montrose.

POT ASHES.

TO be SOLD by auction, at the Ware-house of William Douglas, Quality Street, Leith, on Tuesday the 16th curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

About Twenty Tons DANTZICK POT-ASHES, of an excellent quality.

N. B. At the Ware-house above mentioned may be had, a Parcel of the finest Petersburgh PEARL ASHES; and likewise, a few Bags and Puckets of the best KENTISH HOPS.

ASHES.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Warehouse of Mr Swinton at Sealock, upon Wednesday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

1 Cask, weighing about 9 cwt. of PEARL ASHES.
1 Ditto, weighing about 21 cwt. POT ASHES, single key.
3 Casks, weighing each about 7 cwt. of WEED ASHES.

The ashes and articles of roup will be shown by Mr Laird, at Sealock, before the sale.

AUCTION OF CHINA AND GLASS.

AT Mrs Hutton's China Shop, north end of the bridge, upon Thursday the 11th of March current, will begin, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to be sold by public auction, the remaining Stock of China and Glass Ware in said shop.

The Chrystal Bottles and Wine Glasses are of the best quality, and latest fashion. They will be set up at a low rate, for the encouragement of bidders.

AT LONDON——for LEITH,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER MASTER,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail on the 22d current.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOON MASTER,

For GEORGE RITCHIE,

Lying at Hore's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail the 22d of March, to be depended on.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP,

JOHN M'ADAM Master,

IS now ready to take goods on board at Greenock and will be clear to sail the 25th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stewart merchant, Greenock.

The Friendship is a fine large ship, about four months old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

The Dove, by public roup, upon Friday the 26th March 1784, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of George Walker vintner in Grangemouth,

THE GOOD BRIGANTINE,

SEALOCK PACKET of Carron,

with her float boat and other materials as she came from sea, and as she now lies at Grangemouth.—The vessel is about 200 tons burden, of an easy draught of water, and very proper for the Baltic or coasting trade.

Articles of roup, and inventory of stores, may be seen with Robert Ewing merchant in Glasgow, or Andrew Russell and Company, merchants in Falkirk, with whom any persons inclining to purchase may correspond.

If not sold, a reasonable freight to the West Indies or America will be accepted of.

C. F. D.

THE 37th Grand Festival of the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the CAPE is to be held in the ASSEMBLY HALL, on Saturday the 13th current; when it is expected all the Gentlemen connected with this Ancient Order will attend; every distinction and difference being now happily terminated.

Dinner on the table at three o'clock.

THE MILITARY CLUB

TO meet on Monday the 15th inst. at NORTH'S Tavern. It is expected that the Members who are in town will attend. Dinner to be on the table at 4 o'clock, precisely.

JA. MACRAE of Holmains, Esq; in the Chair.
H. STEUART, Secretary.

GRANGE HUNT.

THE Spring Meeting is to be held at Dundee on Monday the 22d current. To continue a fortnight.

The MARQUIS OF GRAHAM, Preses.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Secretary.

THOMAS WALKER AND SONS,

QUALITY STREET, LEITH,

HAVE on hand a quantity of the under-noted GOODS, which they sell upon the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, viz. French Brandy, Jamaica Double and Single Rum, of a very high flavour, and best quality; Old Port and Sherry Wines bottled; Florence eating Oil ditto; best London Brown Stout; Porter in whole and half hhds. or bottled by dozens; Plaister of Paris, or French stucco; English ditto; Gottenburgh Iron, assorted; Dutch Hoops and Coopers Flags; Pitch; London cut Whalebone; Alicant, French, and Faro Cork.

T. W. and Sons continue to do business in the Commission and Factor line, as formerly, and hope to merit by their diligence and industry the continuance of their Friends favours.——They take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have received advice of a consignment of Dutch and Flemish Lintseeds, English and Dutch Clover Seeds, which they daily look for, and shall advertise upon arrival.—As the Flemish Seed, last year, gave such universal satisfaction, and produced extraordinary crops, they intreat their friends will not be hasty in providing themselves otherways, assuring them of a sufficient supply of same seeds as last season.

CORN BONDS.

Edin. March 3. 1784.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Merchants and Others who granted bond for the payment of the high duties on foreign grain imported into Scotland since the 25th September last,

SIR WILLIAM FORBES, BART. in the Chair,

I. It was agreed, that an immediate application should be made for an act of Parliament to cancel these bonds, the expence of which to be defrayed by the parties concerned in proportion to the sums for which they have granted bonds.

II. That this their intention shall be published in the Edinburgh news-papers; and in case any of the merchants residing in the outports, in the like predicament, should incline to join the meeting, in the above-mentioned application, they are requested to transmit a certificate from their respective Custom-houses, of the amount of their bonds, of the names of the ships, masters, and quantities of grain imported, to Messr. ALLAN and STEUART Bankers in Edinburgh, when the same will be laid before the next meeting, which is to be held at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Saturday the 13th current, at noon.

BING'S *Incomparable Improved Beautifying Cakes and Balls,*

For making SHINING LIQUID

For Carriages, Sedan Chairs, Shoes, Boots, &c.

ARE now universally and justly allowed, by the best judges, to take precedent of all other Blacking Cakes or Balls extant, without exception, giving to the leather a beautiful black jet shining gloss beyond conception, and rendering it remarkably durable, soft, smooth, and pliable, and prevent it from cracking to the last; do not soil a white stocking, if even rubbed thereon; may be used in their substance, or made into liquid; are free from smell, and will keep any length of time in any climate, and consequently very convenient for travelling; and notwithstanding their superior elegance and efficacy, will not cost one halfpenny per week to the wearer, and will be a saving in the washing of stockings, far beyond the amount of the blacking in the year.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 56. Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, London, and at his Lodgings at Mr Robertson's printer, Blythe's Close, Castle-hill, Edinburgh;—also, by appointment, sold wholesale and retail, at Mr Smith's perfumer, Bridge-street, Edinburgh.—Price of the small cakes 6 d. of the large 1 s. each.

Where also may be had, Bing's beautifying Cakes for carriages, of a superior quality, not inferior to varnish, at 2 s. 6 d. and 1 s. each. The large cake will make six pints of shining liquid, which will keep any length of time, and will not cost above a penny per time for a carriage.

One blacking will withstand any weather for a week, being more durable, and a greater preservative, than any other blacking ever known.

Sold also by Mr Coke bookseller, Leith; Mr Gilles bookseller, Perth; Mr Robert Hill grocer, and Mr William Gray merchant, Dundee; Mr Anderson perfumer, Mr Robertson merchant, and Mr Chalmers printer, Aberdeen; and by all the principal hardware-men, grocers, stationers, &c. in England and Scotland.

☞ To prevent Counterfeits, each Cake and Ball has a copperplate label, with the Proprietor's name and place of abode.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. March 9, 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, pursuant to act of Parliament, the following Goods, which have been lately condemned as forfeited:

At EDINBURGH, in the Hall of the Excise Office, on Friday the 19th of March instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of Green and Black Tea, Foreign Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavitæ, British and Melasses Spirits, Starch, Moulded Candles, Tallow, and Moulds, with the Materials of a number of Small Stills and Utensils for distillation.

And at LEITH, in the Excise Warehouse, on Friday the 26th of March instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

5520 libs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.
1132 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto, at 6 s. per lib,
893 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto and other packages, from 5 s. 9 d. to 2 s. 9 d. per lib.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Edinburgh, on the Wednesday before, and morning of the day of sale; and in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale at Leith.

A DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, for a year or more as shall be agreed upon, a Covenient DWELLING-HOUSE in the village of Bowmore, in the island of Ilay, of six fire rooms, a shop, garret, and other conveniences, with a large garden. A kitchen adjoining the Mansion House, and a large stable. The tenant to have the priviledge of grass for two or four Cows and a Horse.

This village is situated on the side of Lochindall, and has the advantage of a good harbour and quay, where vessels of 150 tons burden may load and unload, and is very convenient for the east and west trade.

For particulars, apply to Mr James Campbell, tailor in Glasgow, or to Mr Neil Macgibbon, writer in Inveraray.

AIR BALLOON.

IN HERIOT'S GARDEN, on Friday the 12th current, at half past two o'clock afternoon, if the weather permits, will be let off an AIR BALLOON, by Mr John Scott Chemist, who let off the first Balloon in Scotland.

If the day suits, a small flag will be displayed in the morning from the steeple of the Hospital.

☞ The only reason the Balloon was not let off on Tuesday, was on account of the day being unfavourable.

This Day is published,

By John Bell, Parliament-Square,

Price Four Shillings and Sixpence,

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION,

From NOVEMBER 1782 to AUGUST 1783.

COLLECTED BY

WILLIAM STEUART and ROBERT CRAIGIE, ESQUIRES, Advocates.

By appointment of the Faculty of Advocates.

THE Decisions of the Supreme Civil Court are now published annually, in the beginning of the year, after their being pronounced. Each publication comprehends a complete period; and being independent of any preceding or subsequent one, has annexed to it an index of Pursuers and Defenders Names, and of the General Titles of the Subjects. As, however, these annual Collections are seldom or never of a proper size for binding up separately, the numbering of the pages is continued from one publication to another till they amount to a sizeable volume, when, to accommodate such as chuse to be furnished with it, a more copious Index to the whole shall be prepared.

MILLERS WANTED,

For the Wheat Mills at Partick and Clayslap, which belong to the Incorporation of Bakers in Glasgow.

ANY persons properly qualified, who will engage as such, are desired to apply to the present Deacon of the said Incorporation, where they will meet with encouragement, upon producing certificates of their character and abilities.

☞ For the convenience of Millers residing in the county of Edinburgh or East Lothian, they may apply to John Yule, St Giles's Street, Leith.

SHOOLMASTERS BILL.

AN Advertisement having appeared in the newspaper of the 3d current, giving notice, "That a bill was said to be depending in Parliament far a farther provision to Parochial Schoolmasters, whereby "the landed interest would be immediately burdened with above "20,000l. Sterl" it is proper to inform the public, that the above sum must have been specified on some calculation of the capital necessary to answer a proposed augmentation of the School salaries: And that the agents for the Schoolmasters have received instructions to accept of any relief which Parliament may think proper to provide for a body of men who are certainly useful, and who are at present in very indigent circumstances.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Custom-house of Leith, upon Thursday 18th March 1784, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

—899 Pounds fine Black Tea; and 479 Pounds Coarse black Tea.

Sale of Upholstery Goods and Cabinet Work,

At the Warehouse of the late

ROBERT SCYTH Upholsterer in EDINBURGH,

First Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THERE is just now selling, at the Warehouse of the said Robert Scyth, considerably below prime cost, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Blankets, Moreens, Checks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholstery Branch—As also, a large assortment of Cabinet Work, amongst which there are several Desks and Book-cases, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Looking Glasses of different sizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and well-finished Chairs of the newest taste, besides a great variety of other articles.

The sale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till six in the evening.

It is requested, that such persons as are indebted to the estate of the said Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the shop, who is authorised to grant discharges; otherwise the executor will be, under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to legal measures. And such persons as have claims against Mr Scyth, will be pleased to lodge exact notes thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th of March curt.

TENEMENTS IN LEITH FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouse on the shore of Leith, on Saturday the 27th day of March instant, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

That Large TENEMENT, lying at the head of the Broad wynd, Leith, with the cellars, Cooperage yard, area, and whole pertinents, extending on the east to Quality-street, as presently possessed by Robert Crokat, cooper in Leith, and his sub-tenants.

As also, that Tenement and Pertinents lying opposite to the Smith and Wright factory, in St Anthon's, near the foot of the Walk, as presently possest by Miss Angillie in Leith and others.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Patison, Town-Clerk of Leith.

To be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next, or sooner,

LEVEN LODGE unfurnished, with the Offices and Garden.

The house is fit to accommodate a genteel family. The apartments are neat; the drawing-room in particular is an elegant well-proportioned room, of about 30 feet in length and 14 in heighth.

There are a variety of offices, particularly a good stable, with stalls for four horses; a large coach-house, with hay-lofts over both; a brew-house, cow-house, hen-house, cellars, and a bathing-room fitted up.—The garden, which may be entered to immediately, consists of about three acres, the walks well laid out, and the whole in good order, mostly surrounded with a brick wall, planted with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The house is well aired, free of smoke and vermin. It is situated at the west end of the Meadows, with an entry from it, and another by the turnpike road leading to the Wright's-Houses, within the toll-bar. The premises may be seen at any time, by calling at the house.—For particulars apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

These lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good soil, and the remainder pasture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a subject superior, and the present free rent is about 70 l. sterling. The lands are presently set from year to year, except a small part which is let in tack for three years from Whitsunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Esq; of Grantsgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Naime writer in Edinburgh.

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THE following Paper was circulated through the Scotch Members of Parliament, as introductory to a Bill for relief of the Parish School-Masters in this County.—The ſubject is of importance, and well deſerves the conſideration of the Public.

MEMORIAL *for the* PARISH-SCHOOLMASTERS *in Scotland.*

1. THE education of youth, in every civilized ſtate, has always been conſidered as an object of the firſt importance; becauſe, upon it not only the future happineſs, but the future exiſtence of the ſtate, in a great meaſure depends.

2. Where a right education is eſtabliſhed, and univerſally encouraged, early habits of virtue, and good principles, contribute more to the ſafety, peace, and happineſs of ſociety, than the moſt perfect civil and criminal laws can do, where education is neglected.

3. Every man who has accuſtomed himſelf to reflect, muſt be convinced, that the ſtrength and proſperity of every ſtate depend on the number of virtuous citizens, and that good morals are abſolutely neceſſary to the increaſe of mankind. The moſt eſſential branch of education, therefore, is that moral diſcipline which habituates the mind of the pupil, in his early youth, to prudence, temperance, juſtice, fortitude, and charity; to avoid ſloth as an enemy, to embrace induſtry as a friend, to love truth, to abhor falſehood, and univerſally to refuſe the evil, and chooſe the good.

4. To read and to write our mother-tongue with eaſe, and to underſtand the common and fundamental rules of arithmetic, is a very neceſſary addition to the above-mentioned moral education of *every* citizen male and female.

5. Without this early education, the underſtanding can never be opened to the arts of civil life; the vigour of mind that prompts to diſcovery, to commerce, and to every improvement, muſt fail; and ſociety itſelf muſt languiſh and decay.

6. In every civilized country, and eſpecially in our own, there are men whoſe minds are enlarged enough to ſee and wiſh to promote the happineſs of their fellow-citizens; and theſe men, who are the ſupports and ornaments of ſociety, have only to turn their attention to this object for a few moments, and they will readily acknowledge, that the right education of youth is the firſt and great mean of turning the wilderneſs into a fruitful field, and the fruitfield into a garden, where innocence, induſtry, beneficence, and happineſs, prevail.

7. From the revival of letters in Europe, to the preſent time, is but a ſhort period in the hiſtory of mankind; and yet that period, ſhort as it is, exhibits to the pleaſed reader a greater portion of public and private happineſs, than is to be found in the hiſtory of the whole preceding thouſand years.

8. Scotland, or North Britain, ſtruggles with many natural diſadvantages. The climate is cold, the ſky ſeldom ſerene, the weather variable, the ſoil unfruitful, the mountains bleak, barren, rocky, often covered with ſnows, and the whole appearance of the country very forbidding to ſtrangers; *yet*, by an *early* attention to the education of youth, to form good men and good citizens, ſhe has uniformly maintained a high character among the nations, has been always deemed an excellent nurſe of the human ſpecies, and furniſhed, not ſoldiers only, but divines, ſtateſmen, generals, and philoſophers, to almoſt every nation in Europe.

9. Our anceſtors, about the beginning of the laſt century, turning their attention to this ſubject, beheld with pleaſure the progreſs already made in uſeful knowledge. But, from the poverty, as well as the great *extent* of the country, they ſaw, that, without ſome public encouragement, the education of youth would be much neglected, and that it was neceſſary to eſtabliſh and ſupport a body of men to attend upon this one thing.

10. In 1616, an act of the Privy Council of Scotland was accordingly made, by which a ſchool was appointed to be eſtabliſhed in every pariſh, able to defray the expence of ſupporting it; and in 1633, this act of Council was ratified in Parliament, with this addition, That the Biſhops, with conſent of a majority of the pariſhioners, ſhould have power to aſſeſs the lands in the pariſh for the ſupport of the ſchool.

11. In 1646, during the civil wars, an act of the Convention of Eſtates was paſſed, by which a ſchool was appointed to be eſtabliſhed in every pariſh not then provided. The heritors or proprietors of land were alſo appointed to provide a houſe for a ſchool, and to ſettle a ſtipend or ſalary on the ſchoolmaſter, not under 100 marks Scots, or 5 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.*$\frac{1}{9}$ ſterling; and not exceeding 200 marks, or 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*$\frac{2}{9}$, to be paid one half by the proprietors of lands, the other half by their tenants.

At the reſtoration of King Charles II. the whole acts of this Parliament were repealed without diſtinction. But, in 1696, the ſtatute above-mentioned, with regard to ſchools, and the ſalaries of ſchoolmaſters, was re-enacted, and the form of proceeding for eſtabliſhing the ſchools was finally ſettled.

12. The encouragement thus appointed by the ſtate for the ſchoolmaſters, though not great, was yet well ſuited to the times, the funds, and diſtinction of rank at that period. The emoluments of their office placed them, not only above day-labourers, and the poorer claſs of mechanics and farmers, but raiſed them to an equality with the more opulent farmers, reſpectable tradeſmen and citizens; among whom, their employment, and their manners, procured them a degree of reſpect very advantageous to their profeſſion.

13. During the period of 140 years, which have elapſed ſince the ſalaries of the ſchoolmaſters were firſt eſtabliſhed, it cannot admit of the leaſt doubt, that, by the increaſe of the wealth and riches of this country, the recompence of art and labour has increaſed moſt liberally. A day-labourer working at the coarſeſt kind of work, earns now at the rate of 10 *d.* or more frequently one ſhilling a-day; and conſequently is paid at the rate of 13 *l.* or more frequently 15 *l.* 12 *s.* ſterling *per annum*. The loweſt of the domeſtic ſervants of the Nobility, Gentry, and wealthy citizens, get 8 or 9 *l.* ſterling yearly of wages, beſides meat, lodging and cloaths, which, at an average, cannot be ſtated at leſs than their wages. The encouragement of manufacturers is higher ſtill.

14. It indeed ſeems reaſonable, that as the comforts and conveniences of life have increaſed, the labourer, by whoſe induſtry they are procured, ſhould reap a part of the benefit; and no liberal mind will repine at this.

15. In 1762, the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, having had occaſion to take under their conſideration the ſtate of the ſchoolmaſters, the Moderator, by appointment of the Aſſembly, in his ſpeech to his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, as appears from the records, expreſſed himſelf thus:—"The Aſ-"ſembly embrace this opportunity of acquainting your Grace "of the ſenſe of the importance of the parochial ſchoolmaſters "in Scotland, with reſpect to the intereſt both of church and "ſtate, by training up thoſe committed to their charge in the "knowledge of religion and virtue; and are deeply affected "with their preſent *diſtreſſed* ſituation, ariſing from their ſmall "livings, as they have good reaſon to believe, that *more* than "one-third of them do not enjoy, including their ſalary and "whole emoluments, 12 *l. per annum*. The Aſſembly, there-"fore, humbly hope, that if it ſhall be found neceſſary to ap-"ply to Parliament for increaſing their preſent legal ſalary, "which amounts to no more than 5 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.*$\frac{1}{9}$, his Majeſty "will be graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch countenance to that "application as to his royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem proper."

16. Upon farther enquiry, it appears that this report of the Reverend Aſſembly is even within the truth. In many pariſhes, the Schoolmaſter, every thing included, has not above 8 l. ſterling yearly: The ſalary, for inſtance, in country pariſhes, has been generally ſettled at the loweſt rate of 5 l. 11 s. 1$\frac{1}{9}$ d. In ſeveral of theſe pariſhes, the ſcholar is taught the uſual branches of education, *viz.* reading and writing, at 5 d. *per* quarter: Taking, however, the rate in general at one ſhilling *per* quarter, ſuppoſing the conſtant number of ſcholars 20, and the fees to be always paid, the whole emoluments will not exceed 9 l. 11 s. 1$\frac{1}{9}$ d. But in fact the number of ſcholars in many pariſhes falls ſhort of 20; the rate of teaching is lower than a ſhilling a-quarter; the ſchool-fees, when the parents are poor, are often not paid; and part of the ſalary, which is drawn from a number of hands, the tenantry as well as the proprietors of lands, is frequently loſt. Suppoſe, then, that in Scotland there are nine hundred pariſh Schoolmaſters, which is very near the truth, eight hundred of theſe will be found ſtruggling with indigence, inferior in point of income to eight hundred day-labourers in the beſt cultivated part of this iſland, and receiving hardly half the emoluments of the menial ſervants of country gentlemen and wealthy citizens.

17. The ſalaries of the Schoolmaſters are levied from the ſeveral proprietors of lands, and their tenants, in proportion to what is called the valued rent of their poſſeſſions, which was fixed about the middle of laſt century, and was the real value at the time. The Schoolmaſters will not pretend to ſay, in what proportion the rents in Scotland have increaſed: *In general*, however, they ſuppoſe, that an eſtate rated at 400 l. Scots of valued rent, will now yield not much leſs than 200 l. Sterling *per annum*, which is an increaſe of ſix-fold; and, in many inſtances, it is known, that an eſtate of 400 l. Scots valuation, will yield 400 l. Sterling of real rent, which is an increaſe of twelve-fold.

18. It is by no means inſinuated, that the ſalaries of the Schoolmaſters ſhould increaſe in the ſame proportion. They have no title to aſpire, and do not aſpire at any kind of luxury; but they are humbly confident, that the liberality of the Britiſh nation will not refuſe them, what, according to the idea of the preſent times, are the neceſſaries of life; and will put them on that footing on which the legiſlature of their country originally intended they ſhould ſtand, and which has hitherto been productive of ſuch beneficial conſequences to the public.

19. The profeſſion of a Schoolmaſter is certainly a profeſſion of the moſt important truſt: It is alſo attended with great labour; and it is certainly much the intereſt of this country, that the inſtructors of youth ſhould not fall into that ſtate of contempt, which, in a commercial age and nation, is too frequently the attendant of poverty. It ſeems, indeed, a reproach to the enlightened minds, and enlarged views of the preſent age, that nine hundred citizens, ſelected to form the tempers and characters of a million, by conveying to them the firſt principles of literature, morality, and religion, ſhould, in the laſt century, have been placed in a reſpectable ſtation, poſſeſſing what were then reckoned, not merely neceſſaries, but comforts and conveniencies; and by the progreſs of improvements which they themſelves have been the means of introducing, that their ſucceſſors, equal in number, and choſen like them out of the great body of the people, to form the minds and manners of more than a million and a half of their fellow-ſubjects, to the love of juſtice, temperance, integrity, induſtry, and every virtue, and likewiſe to inſtruct them in the rudiments of uſeful literature, ſhould in this century be reduced ſo low as to want the very neceſſaries of life.

20. If no remedy be provided, the unavoidable conſequence muſt be, that few men in any degree qualified to teach, will undertake that laborious employment; the citizens, from age to age, will become more ignorant, and leſs virtuous; and the ſtate will exhibit all the ſymptoms of a ſociety verging towards deſtruction.

21. The common people of North Britain have long poſſeſſed a degree of education, both in morals and in letters, unknown to any other ſubjects of the ſame rank in the Britiſh empire; and hence they have been much employed, and much approved, in the active departments of life throughout all Europe. The neighbouring nations are all ready to confeſs, that no ſervants are more faithful, ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious; no ſailors more hardy and reſolute; no ſoldiers more patient of diſcipline, or leſs licentious; and no citizens who know better both to command and to obey. It is hoped we ſhall long retain our national character; and that we may do this the more eaſily, we ought to give ſuch encouragement to the teachers of youth, as will incite the moſt virtuous, and beſt educated among the people, to embrace this profeſſion.

22. Several years ago, repeated advertiſements were made to the public, That if the landed intereſt made any oppoſition, the Schoolmaſters would give up all thoughts of applying for an increaſe of their ſalaries. Private applications have alſo been made to many reſpectable individuals, and much encouragement has been received. On all theſe accounts, therefore, the Schoolmaſters humbly propoſe to petition Parliament for ſuch relief, as to them, in their wiſdom, ſhall ſeem proper.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 6.

Dublin Caſtle, February 24.

HIS Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Orde to be his Chief Secretary.

This day Richard Earl of Mornington, and Thomas Orde, Eſq; were, by his Majeſty command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council in this kingdom, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March* 5.

THE Reſiſtance man of war from Jamaica, arrived at Portſmouth, ſailed the 19th of Jan. in company with Admiral Rowley, on board the Preſton of 50 guns, but parted with her the 19th ult. in a violent gale of wind.

Cowes, 1. Arrived the Onderneming from Charleſtown, for Amſterdam with rice, &c. in diſtreſs. On Thurſday night laſt was wrecked near Atherfield rocks on this iſland, the Independence, Lees, of and from America for London, with about 350 hogſheads of tobacco, and only 50 hogſheads were ſaved; a black boy periſhed.

Captain Forreſt of the Betſey and Polly, arrived at Plymouth, had 28 days paſſage; on the 13th ult. in lat. 48. 30.—long. 32. ſpoke the Bridgewater tranſport, from New-York, all well.

Elſinore, February 14. The 11th inſt. wind S. and S. E. almoſt calm, with a ſtrong froſt. The 12th, N. and N. E. a freſh breeze, with froſt. Yeſterday E. N. E. and N. E. and little froſt. This day blows ſtrong at N. E. and E. N. E. The Sound is quite cloſed with ice, and have continual falls of ſnow.

The Tom, Gill, from Naples to Liverpool, is totally loſt on the coaſt of Ireland.

Captain M'Alleſter, of the Iſabella, from Virginia, arrived in the river, on his way down James river, ſpoke the brigantine Succeſs, Captain Halgrove, going up to load for London, on the 28th of December. On January 17th, 1784, ſpoke the ſnow Mary, John Roach, in lat. 24. 44. N. long. 42. 25. W. from Philadelphia to London all well. On the 4th of February, in lat. 49. 29. N. long. 26. 53. ſpoke the brigantine Lovely Jean, from New-England bound to Pool. On the 10th, about forty leagues weſtward of Scilly, ſpied a brig under jury maſts, ſtanding for Cape Clear.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, *March* 5.

DEFERRED till Monday the Committees on Ways and Means and Supply. Alſo the report of the amendments made to the Commiſſioners of the land-tax bill, and the marine mutiny bill.

Paſſed Lady Greenwich's bill.

Received and read a petition from the Scotch corn diſtillers, which was referred to the Committee on the ſmuggling inquiry.

Read a ſecond time, and committed for Thurſday, the Papiſts deeds and wills bill.

Ordered an account of the *per Cent.* duties on ſingle brandies, low wines, rum, &c. for four years.

Ordered a new writ to be iſſued for Old Sarum, in the room of Pinckney Wilkinſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr *Martin* ſaid, he *eſpied a Peer.*

Lord *Surrey* thought Peers merited no privileges in the Houſe.

Mr *Sheridan* thought it might not be improper, in the preſent day, to give up their immunities to the *hereditary* repreſentatives of the people, thoſe more particularly belonging to the elected.

Mr *Martin* ſaid, he was actuated by no perſonal motives, and truſted the Houſe would ſupport him.

The order of the day for reading the Mutiny bill being then read,

Mr *Fox* moved that it be poſtponed till Monday. The public affairs of this country, ſince the Revolution, he ſaid, were never before in ſuch a criſis as at preſent. A pauſe was neceſſary to conſider of that ſituation, and to give the Houſe time to recover from the ſhock it had received from the late anſwer to their addreſs. No man who felt for the conſtitution could deſire to ſuperſede an eſtabliſhed uſage, *viz.* that the conſideration of the King's anſwer ſhould take place before any other. It was even a mark of reſpect to Majeſty—and no one was readier than himſelf to ſhow the deference due to our Most Gracious Sovereign.

Having thus ſtated how inconſiſtent it would be to take up the conſideration of any other buſineſs before the diſcuſſion of the King's anſwer, he wiſhed to hear what arguments of inconvenience could be uſed, with reſpect to the poſtponing the mutiny bill till Monday:—No poſſible one could be employed, the preſent act did not expire before the 24th of March. The mutiny bill of laſt year was not renewed before the 24th of the ſame month. How then could it be aſſerted, that the mutiny bill being delayed for forty-eight hours could be productive of inconvenience that did not happen laſt year, when the bill was paſſed ſo many days later than that to which it was now propoſed to poſtpone it? He deſired again to obſerve, that poſtponing might not be meant to imply *refuſal*; it was not the caſe. The poſtponing he had in view was a compliance with the dignity of the Houſe, and the uſage of its deliberations. And with reſpect to what had been ſo repeatedly ſaid of confidence, the mutiny bill, he contended, was a ſacred depoſit of confidence; and who ſhould the Houſe of Commons lodge that important truſt with, but thoſe in whom it had confidence?—To ſay that no charge had been exhibited againſt the preſent Miniſters was no reaſon why they ſhould have the confidence of the Houſe; mere paſſive merit was not a ground for the Houſe to do that which had ever followed the ſteps, and belonged only to its confidence and good opinion. Mr Fox did not pretend to ſay when it ſhould come before the Houſe, or what length of time he would agree to give it.

The *Secretary at War* totally diſſented from the Right Hon. Gentleman. Not a moment, in his opinion, was to be loſt with regard to the mutiny bill, the great intereſts and domeſtic ſecurity of the country being deeply involved in the expedition with which it ſhould be brought forward. In his mind, it was not a queſtion attaching a Miniſtry, nor a queſtion of confidence; nor did he conſider it as mixed in any degree with politics, but merely as a queſtion of expediency and neceſſity.

Mr *Jolliffe* ſaid, he held a contrary doctrine from the Right Hon. Speaker. He wiſhed Gentlemen would confine themſelves to the real queſtion, and not enter into diſcuſſions that did not belong to it; common ſenſe telling every one, that the mutiny bill was a buſineſs of confidence.

Mr *Drake* deſired the Houſe to attend to another *trait* of Adminiſtration. [The Hon. Gentleman, however, having unfortunately loſt, by his own confeſſion, the link of his argument, he ſat down breathing oppoſition to the motion.]

Lord *Nugent* ſaid, the maxim of Oppoſition was "delay," but buſineſs ought not to be delayed; it was not ſo that it ſhould—It was the duty of a great Miniſter, and one to be his boaſt, that he would perſevere in the laborious functions of his ſituation, till he ſhould triumph over all difficulties, and not put off till the morrow, what ſhould be the buſineſs of to-day: He execrated all ſpecies of delay, as well as the ſhortening the duration of the mutiny act: He could not ſuppoſe Mr Fox had it in contemplation to diſband the army. The Lords, he devoutly hoped, would face the violent meaſures of that Houſe, and repel them; and that his Majeſty would continue firmly to ſupport his undoubted prerogatives. The language which called upon the Crown to do ſo, was, in fact, aſſuming the tone of a deſpotick Government. It was ſtrange to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) talk of an abridgement of the mutiny bill; laſt year it had been paſſed in, but there were two eſtabliſhments, a war and a peace eſtabliſhment.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* ſaid, it was aſſuming too much to ſay that the Houſe of Commons never did buſineſs before

King's answer were considered. He knew many instances to the contrary.

To enter into the discussion of the mutiny bill on that day, was a favour the opposition part of the House did not choose to confer on his Majesty's ministers; and that was the only reason why they objected to its coming on before the answer. But, was no other business done? Was not a bill received from the Lords? Opposition wanted merely to lay hold of plausible pretexts to delay business; and their conduct on that day was of a piece with that on former occasions. He knew no one good reason for delaying the mutiny bill. That delay surely was not meant to prevent a dissolution of Parliament, as that event need not be delayed for a moment by the mutiny bill. The number of troops for the current year had been voted, as well as their pay. Nothing, therefore, could prevent the business but some regulations for their conduct. The mutiny bill was calculated to settle this regulation, and this was all the House could then grant. When the bill was passed the army would be provided for. But whether the House did so or not the army would stand sure, his Majesty having already sufficient power to keep the army standing for the present year. Sir Adam called upon the candour of gentlemen to decide whether it would be consistent in the House to see an army in this country without proper laws. No gentleman, he believed, could think so. He hoped, therefore, the bill would be taken into consideration on that day.

Mr *Eden* said many expressions had been made use of highly inconsistent with the dignity of the House. When the friends of Ministers should consider by what a slender tenure they held their power, it did not become them to treat that House with a disrespect bordering on gross asperity or intimidation; mildness and civility were more becoming them. He scouted the ideas of keeping a standing army without the sanction of Parliament; shewed a variety of evils that would result from it, and made various other observations.

Mr *Drake* did not mean any thing indecent: He repeated what he had said, and was in the opinion of the House, whether he fell within the Right Hon. Gentleman's language.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied that any language of intimidation had ever fallen from him, or that the delay of public business lay with ministers. The fact was otherwise. It was the Gentlemen on the other side who endeavoured to intimidate. It was they who delayed. The Right Hon. Gentleman had charged him with delaying business twelve weeks. He did not then particularly recollect the days nor the moments of the Right Honourable Gentleman's disappointment—But this he could say, that the Public knew it was not to him the delay could be imputed; nor was it he that used the language of intimidation—Both were employed by the other side. They had delayed repeatedly and repeatedly; and were then in the very moment of intimidating Administration, by threats with regard to the mutiny bill. A short bill he would not be satisfied with; nor was any time to be lost—It ought not to be run to a single day. Gentlemen should recollect, that the House of Lords did not give up the right of amending such a bill. If they should amend it, the consequence would be, that a new one must be brought in. If they should reject it, the same effects would follow, viz. That a new bill would be brought in, and perhaps when it would be impossible to answer the ends for which it should be intended, or until infinite inconvenience should be brought upon the Public. With regard to the etiquette of not considering the speech, and the respect of not considering any business before his Majesty's answer, he thought otherwise. The King's answer was a final and specific one, not a communication that required an answer from the House: This, therefore, was entirely out of the question; besides, at the opening of the Session were not bills received before the King's Speech had been considered? He again professed himself an enemy to delay, when founded in principles unworthy or inconsistent with public views.

Lord *North* replied, that a minority endeavouring to act against a majority in that House must be productive of delay, as business could not be carried on while things remained in their present situations. Ministers themselves had not shown a disposition so very wide from delay; for they had themselves postponed the supplies, by putting them off for two days, when it was understood that they would be unanimously granted, and had afterwards produced but one half of them (the army estimates.) The House should act consistently, and not deviate from its former conduct, by overthrowing maxims which had so long prevailed, that all business should be postponed till the King's answer had been first considered. The Right Hon. Gentleman perhaps thought he should have a majority on that question. It was undoubtedly time for him to find himself in a majority, and he would, therefore, take the sense of the House on it. With respect to what had been said of the Lords, if the doctrine, the unconstitutional doctrine, laid down by the Right Hon. Gentleman was to take place, there would, in the end, be but two branches of the Legislature. If the bill, however, was thrown out by them for a short duration, then another should be brought in; and if that must be productive of distress and delay, was it fair and honest in men to stay in power not to do good, but mischief to their country? It was violently unconstitutional that the Lords should presume to amend or interfere with a money bill; every species of public money being the peculiar province of that House.——As to keeping up the army on the system of the Hon. Baronet, Sir Adam Ferguson, that Gentleman should have recollected that the army was established for the ensuing year but by a vote of the House; if the House, therefore, was dissolved without a bill of appropriation, the vote fell at once to the ground, and what situation will the Crown and army be then in? Could martial law, without the authority of Parliament, be maintained when we were at peace? Was that a doctrine of the Constitution, or what was the meridian it was calculated for?

Mr *Powis* said it would be hard not to indulge them forty-eight hours to mourn over the fallen dignity and importance of the House, and to bestow a last tear at its funeral. He replied to several arguments that had been made use of on the part of the Ministers; and said his conduct was the result of principle, and the conviction of public duty.

Mr *Banks* opposed the motion, charging Mr Powis with inconsistency.

Mr *Powis* explained, and proved the consistency of his conduct.

Several other gentlemen spoke, among whom were Mr Rigby, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Marsham, &c. &c.

Lord *Surrey* asked the Secretary at War, why the Hessians were not sent home?

Sir *George Yonge*, Secretary at War, with great warmth replied, that the question was put invidiously; but the troops would be sent home immediately.

Mr *Rigby* said the army would not be supported if the mutiny bill did not pass. No peace officer could give them a billet; innkeepers, &c. would turn them out, so that unless the Grocers Company should take it into their heads to support them, and convert their Hall into a barrack for them, they would be left to shift for themselves.

Mr *Marsham* defended Mr Powis's and his own conduct, and wished to consider himself to have acted with the constitution and its principles in view.

Several others spoke.

The question was then put, when there appeared

Ayes	171
Noes	162
Majority	9

Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON.—*March 6.*

This morning advice was received at the East India House, that the Nancy packet, which was coming express from the East Indies, is totally lost off Scilly, and all the crew and passengers perished. She was seen to go down by a revenue cutter, who took up two or three bags of letters, which were brought this day to the India House.

Yesterday there was another Meeting of the Country Gentlemen at the St Alban's Tavern, for the avowed purpose of endeavouring, if it was yet possible, to bring about such explanations between the Duke of Portland and Mr Pitt, as might clear away the impediment to a negociation for the desired union. The letter of the Duke of Portland, in answer to the last resolution of the meeting, stating his Grace's reasons for desiring the explanation of the preliminary term "*equal*," was read, and it was resolved that the Committee should carry this letter to Mr Pitt, and use their endeavours to procure from him the satisfaction which the Duke thought necessary before any interview for the purpose of forming an arrangement could take place.

This day some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which were brought over in the Queen Charlotte packet, Capt. Clark, in seven days. They contain the agreeable news of his Majesty's ship the Sophia, Capt. Galloway, from New York, which was missing, and thought to be lost, with 300,000 l. in silver on board, having put in there in distress.

The meeting at the St Alban's Tavern yesterday was attended by almost all the gentlemen who come under the description of country members, that have attended the present sessions of Parliament. The Hon. Charles Marsham, member for Kent, in the chair. The company sat till three o'clock, when, on account of business, they went down to the House of Commons; after coming, as we learn, to a resolution that they would make one more strenuous effort to bring about an immediate accommodation between the Minister and the Portland interest.

The motion intended by Opposition on Monday has not transpired; but every engine is at work on both sides of the question to collect forces. Some speak of a remonstrance as the next step; others think it will be another address.

A letter from Jamaica mentions, that the House of Assembly of that Island had voted the sum of 1000 l. towards defraying the expence of erecting a marble statue of Admiral Lord Rodney, as a mark of their gratitude and veneration for his gallant services so timely and gloriously exerted for the salvation of that Island in particular, as well as the whole of the British West India Islands, and trade in general. The statue is to be placed opposite the House of Assembly at Spanish Town.—The Assembly have also voted a sword of 200 l. value, as a present to Captain Dirom, as author of a scheme published by him, stating to raise a militia every way competent to their internal defence, at about one third less expence than that granted or the support of a regiment of regulars imported from Europe.

PRICE OF STOCKS, March 5.

Bank Stock, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 57¾ a 58.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. shut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 17 9-16ths a ⅝.	Navy Bills, 13/ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12½.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
India Stock, 127.	4 per cent. Scrip. 78½.
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds paid, 25 disc.	Prizes, —
Ditto unpaid, 4 a 5 disc.	

WIND AT DEAL, March 5. S.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive till five o'clock.

Extract of a letter from London, March 6.

"The political hemisphere is more and more clouded, and all orders of men, members of Parliament as well as others, I assure you, are utterly at a loss to conjecture what will be the issue of a contest which has now been prolonged to a period of three months. Every thing, however, hastens to a conclusion of the drama; and God grant that it may not prove a political catastrophe!

"The majority of the House of Commons will, on Monday next, take into their consideration his Majesty's answer to their last address; and the step they will then take in this extremity, Mr Fox has said, "will be final;" a declaration which, you may easily imagine, occasions the highest degree of curiosity and suspense. Whatever the conversation sets out with in any company, it slides at last into such questions as these, "Well, what is to be Mr Fox's final step?—Will the King "stand out?—Are we to have a civil war?" The answers to these questions are various.

"It was yesterday said, and very respectable authorities were alledged, that the House of Commons were to publish a MANIFESTO, washing their hands of the wound that was given to the constitution, and raising a general alarm amongst all ranks of men. This would, no doubt, be followed by a counter-manifesto from the Crown; and, when we recollect that all civil commotions commence with Manifestoes, we scarcely know how to contemplate even the contingency of that event, without emotions of apprehension and dread.

"It has been generally said, in the course of this afternoon, and the report is still flagrant, that the House intend, in the first place, to expel Mr Pitt, for his "unconstitutionally remaining in office, after the Commons had so repeatedly declared that they had no confidence in him." This behaviour of Mr Pitt, in the language of Parliament, they will denominate "a contempt of the House." That they are well-disposed to impeach, and expel the Minister from the House of Commons, on this ground, is not to be doubted. As little can it be doubted, that they might do it consistently enough with their allegations concerning the means by which he obtained, and the obstinacy with which he retains his power. But so hardy a measure, it is supposed, the authority of the House of Lords, the vicinity of the Guards, the zeal of the Londoners, and the declared good-will of so large a portion of the people to Mr Pitt, will not allow them to execute.

"From what fell from Lord North, in Friday's debate, it would appear, that it is intended to guard against an immediate dissolution of Parliament, by short mutiny bills. The necessary supplies will be granted, and the necessary business will be carried on by the majority of the Commons, in opposition to the Minister. If the motions that will be made by Opposition on India affairs, public credit, smuggling, &c. shall be acquiesced in by Ministry, they will be in a new and awkward situation indeed, and, in reality, no better than cyphers. If they oppose them, it is expected by their adversaries, they will incur a certain share of odium, by resisting schemes calculated for public good.—As to taxes, they will allow the Minister to take the lead in that gracious task."

The following are the appointments for the ensuing Spring Circuits:

WEST.—Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord Hailes.

Stirling,	Saturday,	May 1.
Inverary,	Thursday,	May 6.
Glasgow,	Wednesday,	May 12.

NORTH.—Lords Gardenstoun and Braxfield.

Perth,	Wednesday,	April 21.
Aberdeen,	Monday,	April 26.
Inverness,	Monday,	May 3.

SOUTH.—Lords Kenner and Henderland.

Ayr,	Friday,	April 30.
Dumfries,	Wednesday,	May 5.
Jedburgh,	Tuesday,	May 11.

On Sunday the 7th curt. died at Gask, Mrs Jane Stewart, wife of the Rev. Mr Kemp Minister of that parish.

To-morrow, the Court of Session will rise for the Spring vacation. They will meet again, for the dispatch of public business, on the 12th of June next.

We hear the Annual High School Play is fixed for Tuesday next, the 16th current. This exhibition, besides producing a profit for the purpose of fitting up and finishing the School-House, proves an agreeable relaxation, once a-year, to the young gentlemen of the School, from the severity of their studies.

The London Gazette brought by this day's post, contains addresses to his Majesty, from the citizens of Bristol, inhabitants of Truro, inhabitants of Chard, borough of Warwick, borough of Tamworth, borough of Barnstaple, borough of Wallingford, borough of Bridport, county of Fife, inhabitants of Kirkcaldy, county of Linlithgow, and borough of Ayr.

On Friday, the 27th ult. a fire broke out in the kiln of Clashbeny near Perth, which destroyed the roof, kiln-pot, and a quantity of grain; and, on Monday last, another fire broke out in a dwelling house at Chapel Shade, near Dundee. It at first had an alarming appearance, and before got under, considerably damaged the same. Both the subjects were insured in the Sun Fire Office.

On the 7th inst. the Marmaid, Bachop, from Lynn to Grangemouth, about two leagues off St Abb's head, when the people were reefing the top-sail, the top-sail lift broke, by which unlucky accident, three of the men fell from the yard on the deck, one got his arm broke, one his head much cut, and the third much bruised.

Last week, a ship belonging to Caithness from Oporto, bound to Inverness, laden with wine, fruit, salt, &c. was stranded four miles from Nairn. Crew and cargo saved.

Extract of a letter from Eyemouth, March 8.

"There has an unlucky accident happened here this morning. The Success of Leith, Captain Ferrier, from Hull, with oak, having from thick weather, and a heavy sea, been forced too near the shore, about a mile eastward of this harbour; the crew three in number, took to their boat, after having thrown out the sloop's anchors, and made the best of their way for the shore; they by mere accident put in here, the weather being very thick, and the boat having overset among the breakers, she and the three men were seen flunting by our fishermen, who immediately pushed off a boat, and at the hazard of their own lives, brought the master and one of the men, Braid and Shaw, but could not possibly save the life of the other, who I understand, is the master's brother-in-law, also of the name of Braid; the two that were saved were almost gone, but by proper care having been taken of them, they are now, I hope, in a fair way of recovery. The vessel has since come on shore, and is broken to pieces."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

SURPRISED at the large sum mentioned in your paper of the 3d current, said to be demanded by the Schoolmasters in their present application to Parliament, I have made enquiry into the matter, and find, that, from the beginning, they have declared that they will most thankfully accept of any augmentations whatever, and have given their agents instructions to this purpose. This you may depend on as a fact.—They certainly need something.

An HERITOR.

A FREEHOLDER'S *Address, proposed to be adopted by the County of Mid-Lothian to-morrow, is a very good burlesque. We have also received a paragraph on the other side of the question. We have not room for both, and impartiality forbids us to insert the one without the other.—A number of Essays, Articles of intelligence, &c. are delayed for want of room.*

THE Sheriff-depute of Mid-Lothian, by desire of several Gentlemen of respect and property in the County, gives notice, That the Meeting advertised for Thursday the eleventh current, in the high Justiciary Court, is to take under consideration an Address to his Majesty; when it is requested the Noblemen and Gentlemen Heritors will attend.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford at the desire of the Justices of peace of the shire of Ayr, met in their Quarter Sessions at Ayr, on Tuesday the 2d of March current, requests that the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the said shire will meet at Ayr, on Wednesday the 17th of March current, at 11 of the clock, to consider of a proper Address to his Majesty, upon the present alarming crisis.

FIFE HUNT.

ON account of the severity of the season, the FIFE HUNT is put off to Monday the 22d of March instant.

SAILED from GREENOCK, March 6.—Jenny, Latta, for Dublin, with goods; Pomona, Morrice, for Jamaica, for ditto; Batchelors, Jamieson, for Liverpool, with ditto.

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH, March 8.—Peggy, M'Lean, from Inverness, with yarn; Friends, Chalmers, from ditto, with aquavitæ —9. Peggy, Sanders, from Alemouth, with grain; James Johnstone, from ditto with ditto; Robert and Jean, Williamson, from Berwick with ditto; Mermaid, Bachot, from Lynn with ditto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr HUGH GLASS, late minister of Kettle are again requested to lodge their grounds of debts with Andrew Balfour, Esq; advocate, the acting trustee upon Mr Glass's estate, or with George Tod writer in Edinburgh, in order to their receiving immediate payment. And they are hereby certified, that if they fail so to do, the trustee will proceed to divide the remaining fund among the residuary legatees in terms of the trust-deed.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AS some of the Creditors of Mr Sharp of Hoddam, have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with Mr Keith Accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee. It is requested they will do so immediately, and such of the Creditors as have not yet signed the deed of accession, will please give authority in writing to their doers for that purpose, in order that the funds in hand may be divided without loss of time.

NOTICE

From JOHN JOHNSTON merchant in Greenock, interim-factor on the renewed sequestration of the subjects of Mess. KIPPEN, and Company, late merchants in Greenock.

THAT the Creditors having neglected to meet within the house of John M'Kechnie vintner in Greenock, in terms of a former advertisement, it was judged proper to adjourn the meeting till Friday the 26th current, when the Creditors attendance, by themselves, or their agents, properly authorised, is requested within the said house, at 12 o'clock noon, on business of importance.

NOTICE

By ROBERT SINCLAIR merchant in Greenock, interim-factor on the estate of JOHN GARDINER, late grocer and sugar-baker in Greenock.

THAT as the Creditors neglected to attend the meeting on the 4th instant, in terms of a former advertisement, it was judged proper to adjourn the same till Tuesday the 23d current, when it is expected that the Creditors shall meet by themselves or their agents properly authorised, at 12 o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, for the purpose of following out the application for the renewed sequestration of the said John Gardner's subjects.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER BRYSON, Inn-keeper in Hamilton.

THAT upon the application of the said Alexander Bryson, with concurrence of one of his creditors properly qualified, the Lords of Council and Session did this day sequestrate his estate, real and personal, in terms of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and "expeditious," &c. and appointed his creditors to meet within his own house in Hamilton upon Tuesday the 16th day of March current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to name an interim factor on his sequestrated estate.

The creditors are therefore requested to meet by themselves, or their doers properly authorised, and to bring with them the vouchers of their debts, and oaths of verity thereon.

MARCH 9. 1784.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of GEORGE M'CREE, of Piteon, merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the 20th day of December last, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late statute of the King, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expe-"ditious," &c. awarded sequestration of the real and personal estate belonging to the said George M'Cree, as an individual; and have since confirmed the appointment of James Thomson, writer to the signet, as trustee thereon, who now in compliance with the rules prescribed by the said act of Parliament, hereby requires all the Creditors of the said George M'Cree, to lodge with him, the trustee, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, against the Bankrupt, with oaths for proving the same, and that within nine kalendar months from the date of the sequestration, (which nine months expire with the 20th day of September next,) and that under the certification expressed in the said statute, viz. That all those Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the said George M'Cree's estate.

GIFFORD BLEACHFIELD, 1784.

Fourteen miles from Edinburgh, and three from Haddington.

THAT WILLIAM WOOD will lay down Cloth as soon as the season will permit, and bleach at the following reasonable prices, viz.

All Plain Linen, yard-wide or under, wrought in a
800 reed or under, at two pence per yard.
900 and 1000, at two pence halfpenny.
1100 at three pence.
1200 at three pence halfpenny.
1300 at four pence.
1400 and 1500, at four pence halfpenny.
1600 and all above, at five pence.
Damasks, Satinets and Tweels, at four pence.
Diapers, Cambrics, and Lawns, at three pence.

CLOTH for this Field to be taken in, and receipts given by James Dalgleish merchant, first fore-stair below Wardrope's Court, first door, left hand, Lawn Market; by David Greig merchant, opposite to the College Wynd, Cowgate; by William Wallace, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh; by John Wilson grocer, Dubraw, Leith; by Mrs Salmon, at Musselburgh; by Alexander Hislop merchant at Haddington; by Miss Begbies merchants at Stenton; by Mungo Cochran weaver at Dunbar; by Robert Dickson merchant, Aberlady; by Mrs Gollan merchant at North Berwick; by David Anderson merchant at Tranent; by William Gladstones merchant at Dunse; by Alexander Thomson merchant at Lander; by George Kilpatrick weaver at Tyningham; by Alexander Thomson at Whittingham; and at the Bleachfield.

N. B. Lapping charged as formerly.

Sale of Gordonbank adjourned.

THE SALE of Gordonbank, which was advertised to be on Monday the 26th day of January, is, on account of the stormy weather, and at desire of some persons intending to purchase, put off, and to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Buchan vintner in Greenlaw, on Saturday the 20th day of March, betwixt the hours of 12 and one mid-day,

The Lands and Estate of GORDONBANK,

lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and county of Berwick. Gordonbank is pleasantly situated, has a most commanding and extensive prospect, and lies within two miles of Greenlaw (through which the turnpike road runs, and the Edinburgh and Newcastle diligences pass every day) and about seven miles from Kelso, Coldstream, and Dunse, all good market towns. The lands consist of 169 acres English measure, all sufficiently inclosed, and the rent is above 140 l. Sterling yearly. One half of the lands is under lease, and the other half all in old grass, and may be entered to immediately.

There is a good modern mansion-house, a garden and orchard, with some valuable planting, upon the premisses.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Gordonbank house, or to Alex. Christie, jun. writer in Dunse, who will show the writs and conditions of sale.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the west side of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitsunday 1784,

THAT Large HOUSE on the West Row of the said Square, which belonged to, and was possessed by, the late Commissioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glasgow, consisting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the house, three other cellars without the house, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, shrubs, and flowers. On the first floor, a handsome dining-room, two other rooms and two closets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heigthh. On the second floor, a large front room, two handsome bed chambers, and two closets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large closets; and on the garret storey, two fire rooms, and a large closet, besides presses and other conveniences. As also a coach-house and stable with four stalls, and a hay loft, situated near the house. The whole premisses are new, and fitted up in the best manner, and will be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

AREAS
FOR BUILDING,
In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE situation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy: It is sheltered from the violence of the west wind by the buildings of the New Town, and is without the reach of the stench of the Butchers Shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. Besides the great variety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding prospect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the shipping passing up and down, and of the coast of Fife, render this situation pleasant beyond description; and which has this peculiar advantage that these views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is close adjoining to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law are concerned,) which there is reason to believe, will be finished in the course of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the General Post-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churches; and it is much nearer to the High School, to the University, to the Botanic Garden, to the Parliament House, to the Board of Customs and Excise, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted, and, as there is ready access to a variety of airings in the country, this situation may be truly said to answer, both a town and country house.

Over and above these local advantages, the feuers of St James's Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Ministers stipend, of Stent or trade, of Impost on Liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be subjected. Plenty of good water can be had in the ground at a small expence, and all the feuers are taken bound to contribute a proportion to the public Police of the Square, by Scavengers, Lamps, &c. And for the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor takes no premium for the feus, and allows at least a full year before the feu-duty agreed on is to commence.

There is also a number of Areas to be feued for building on the low ground adjoining this Square, which is likewise without the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, ware-houses, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will show the plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premisses.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD, near Perth, 1784.

MELISS, BARLAND and CO. will bleach this season at the following prices, viz.

900 Warp & under at	2 d. per yd.	1600 Warp & under at	4½d. per yd.
1000 and 1100	2½d.	1700 and all above	5 d.
1200	3 d.	Diapers	3 d.
1300 and 1400	3½d.	Fine Tweels & damasks	4 d.
1500	4 d.	Long Lawns & Cambricks	3d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field taken in by
David Beatson, hosier, head of Chalmers's Close;
James Burn, merchant, Netherbow;
James Stone, weaver, Crosscauseway; } Edinburgh.
Ninian Cunningham, weaver, Citadel, Leith; Robert Hutton, merchant, Dunfermline; Andrew Fernie, merchant, Newburgh; Robert Elder, weaver, Cowgate, Dundee; George Mitchell, weaver, Nethergate, ditto; Charles Allan, merchant, Arbroath; James Watson, merchant, Montrose; John Ferrier, merchant, Brechin; David Mann, jun. merchant, Forfar; James Peebles, merchant, Inchture; David Blair merchant, Coupar Angus; Thomas Duncan, merchant, Alyth; Robert M'Intyre, merchant, Crieff; James Inches, merchant, Dunkeld; John M'Farlane, weaver, Moulin; James M'Phaull, merchant, Wick in Caithness; John Bisset, George Blaikie, and Thomas Barland, Perth; and by Samuel Read, at the Field;

At all which places receipts will be given.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1784.

JOSEPH READ bleaches in the best manner at the following prices, viz.

800 and under,	at 2d. per yard	Cottons & long lawns,	3d. per yard
900 and 1000,	2d. halfpenny	Diapers, -	3d. halfpenny
1100 and 1200,	3d.	Cambrics, -	4d.
1300, -	3d. halfpenny	Damasks and fine tweels,	4d. halfpenny
1400 and 1500,	4d.	Coarse diapers and towels,	2½d. and 3d.
1600 and all above,	4d. halfpenny		
Lawns, -	2d. halfpenny		

Intakers for this Field:

Mrs Spottiswood merchant, Grassmarket, Edinburgh
Alexander Borthwick merchant, Lawn-market, ditto
John Campbell merchant, Canongate, ditto
George Cuming merchant, Bristo-street, ditto
Agnes Gavin and Co. merchants, Mainpoint, ditto
James Walker weaver, Crosscauseway, ditto
John Chalmers weaver, Castlebarns, ditto
And at the Bleachfield warehouse, foot of Libberton's wynd, Cowgate, ditto;
Alexander Henderson flaxdresser, Leith
Henry Thomson tobacconist, Musselburgh
Patrick Thomson salt officer, Prestonpans
James Manderson carrier, North Berwick
James Hardie weaver, Kelso
Bailie Watson merchant, Lauder
Adam Wilson weaver, Jedburgh
Patrick Fletcher merchant, Selkirk
James Walker weaver, Galashiels
Robert Taylor merchant, Stow
Thomas Tait weaver, Wooler
James Shell weaver, Old Berwick
James Guthrie weaver, Tweedmouth
Andrew Ferguson merchant, Glasgow,
George Chalmers weaver, Queensferry
Miss Grandeston, Inverkeithing
Thomas and John Young weavers, Kirkliston
William Lillie weaver, East Calder
David Girdwood, Carnwath
John Finlay weaver, Lanark
Archibald Thomson weaver, Strathaven
Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate
James Wilson merchant, Whitburn
James Lithgow stampmaster, Falkirk
James Thomson merchant, Stirling
James Duncan merchant, Alloa
John Hall weaver, Clackmannan
Joseph Wilson merchant, Kincardine
James Campbell weaver, Culross
Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn
Henry Rymer merchant, Borrowstounness
Bailie Niven and Alexr. Laing, merchants, Linlithgow
And at the Field; at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for sale finished and lapped in the neatest manner, and the fabrick of that for private use carefully preserved.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

THE House, Office-houses, and Garden of WHITEHOUSE, near west end of Fisher-row of Musselburgh.—The House consists of a kitchen, dining-room, and drawing-room, six bed rooms, besides rooms for servants, a stable for four horses, and coach-house in the Court, or Close, with sundry other conveniencies all in good repair.—The garden consists of about an English acre, in which there is a neat summer-house.

The entry to be at Whitsunday next.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Whitehouse, or John Haldane writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Estate of RATHALLET, lying in the parish of Kilmeny and county of Fife.

The Estate consists of upwards of 600 acres of land, the greatest part of which is arable, and of most excellent soil. It is set in lease, of which there are fifteen years to run after Martinmas next, at the yearly rent of 315 l. Sterling. The arable part of the estate is inclosed, either with ditches and hedges, or with stone walls, lately built and very sufficient. The other part of the lands is either covered with planting, which is very valuable, or affords excellent pasture for sheep.

There is a neat Mansion-house upon the Estate, with a large Garden, and a fine farm steading lately built, and in very good condition. The purchaser will have right to vote for a Member of Parliament, for the county of Fife.

For further particulars, apply to George Imlach writer in Edinburgh, or Professor Brown at St Andrews.

TO be SOLD within the Coffeehouse of Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 10th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Five-merk Land of AIRDS, of old extent,

the Four-merk Land of Over Hazlefield; the Three-merk Land of Nether Linkens, and Lands of Balcarry, all lying within the parish of Rerrick, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and paying the yearly rents after-mentioned, viz.

1. Balcarry, and part of Airds, let to Thomas Clark and others, on a tack current for thirty years, after Whitsunday 1778, paying of yearly rent, - -	L. 52 0 10
2. Airds, possessed by William M'Brair, without a tack, at - -	40 0 0
	92 10 6
From which deduct the stipend, L. 1 4 0 6-12ths	
And feu and teind duties, 1 6 0 4-12ths	
	2 10 0 10-12ths
There remains of free rent, -	L. 89 19 11 2-12ths

The above lands pay supply according to a valuation of 140l. Scots, and will be exposed in two lots, if offerers incline.

3. Nether Linkens, set to Patrick Sproat, on a tack for 19 years, after Whitsunday 1771, at L. 47 14 0
From which deduct the stipend, L. 1 4 0 6-12ths
And feu and teind duties, 0 11 5
1 15 5 6-12ths
Remains of free rent, L. 45 18 6 6-12ths

The above lands pay supply according to a valuation of 60l. Scots.

4. Over Hazlefield, let to John Kirkpatrick, William Graham, John Shennam, and James M'Naught, on tacks for 19 years after Whitsunday 1778 and 1779, at - L. 145 2 8 3

These lands are liable for supply according to a valuation of 90l. Scots, and pay no stipend to the minister.

The tenants pay all public burdens.

The lands last mentioned rise to 148l. 2s. 8d. from Whitsunday 1788, and to 154l. 5s. 6d. from Whitsunday 1793.

The above lands all hold of the Crown. The teinds are valued, and the proprietor has right to a tack thereof from the Dean of the Chapel Royal, current to Martinmas 1790.

The lands are, in general, of an excellent quality, well inclosed with stone dykes, and lie near the sea shore, from whence lime is easily carried to them. The farm houses are in good repair, having been built within these five years, and are mostly covered with slate roofs.

At same time will be sold, a HOUSE STEAD, and Garden behind the same, in the High Street of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, lying between the property of Mess. John Buchanan and William M'Whinnie, very proper for building upon.

Any person wanting to be further informed, or willing to see the title deeds, articles of roup, or tacks, may apply to Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Commissary Goldie at Dumfries.

JUDICIAL SALE

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session house at Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 22d day of June next, between the hours of four and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Which belonged to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries,

LOT I.

The Lands of AUCHINGIBBERT, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rent after all deductions is L. 122 2 9 4-12ths
And the proven value of these lands being held of the Crown at 23 years purchase, is, L. 2809 3 10 8-12ths
These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT II.

The Lands of KEMPLETON, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Twynholm, and Stewartry of Kircudbright.

The proven free rent is, L. 138 6 7 11-12ths
And the proven value being held of the Crown at 23 years purchase is, L. 3181 13 2 1-12th
These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT III.

The Lands of WOLFGILL, HERRIES's PARKS, and CARTHAGENA, lying in the parish and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of this lot is, L. 99 1 4 6-12ths.
And the proven value, being held of the town of Dumfries at 22 years purchase, is L. 2179 10 3

LOT IV.

The Houses, Stables, Office-Houses, Cellars, and Pertinents in Dumfries, commonly called the GEORGE INN, presently possessed by Mr Macvitie.

The proven free rent of this lot is L. 53 19 11
And the proven value of these subjects, being held burgage at 12 years purchase, is - L. 647 19 0

LOT V.

The Undivided Third Part of the Lands of LITTLE MILNTOWN and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent of the third part of these lands is 81. 1s. 2d. 5-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is - - L. 185 7 7 7-12ths

LOT VI.

The Lands of EASTFIELD, lying in the parish of Dornock, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of this lot is 3 l.

And the proven value, being held of a subject superior, at 22 years purchase, is L. 66 0 0

LOT VII.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of OVER and NETHER LEIGHTS and BURNHEAD, in the shire of Ayr, which is held blench of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value of this Superiority is L. 110 0 0

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or David Newal writer in Dumfries.

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